



MARINE TROOPS at Sabaneta Camp execute a precision "eyes right" for their outgoing and incoming commanders. The troops marched at the Jan. 7 Sabaneta Camp command turnover from Capt. J. Dourlein to Major G. J. B. Veenhuys. Officers shown in the front row (left to right) are Major Veenhuys, Capt. Dourlein and Lt. Col. J. G. M. Nass, commander of the Marines in the Netherlands Antilles.

TRUPA DI MARINIERS na Sabaneta Kamp ta haci un saludo di precision cu "hoofd rechts" pa nan comandante cu ta bai y esun nobo. E trupanan a marcha dia 7 di Januari na Sabaneta Kamp dia cu comando a worde para di Kapitein J. Dourlein pa Major G. J. B. Veenhuys. Oficialnan munstrá den promer careda (di robes pa drechi) ta Major Veenhuys, Kapitein Dourlein y Lt. Colonel J. G. M. Nass, comandante di Mariniers den Antillas Holandes.

Capt. J. Dourlein Replaced As Sabaneta Commander

Major G. J. B. Veenhuys Takes Command; Captain Returns to Holland for Reassignment

The command of the Netherlands Marines in Aruba changed hands in a smart but brief military ceremony Jan. 7 at the Sabaneta Camp. The changed marked the first step in the departure of a man who, during his tenure here, had become well-liked by his men and a popular and gracious figure in community activities.

In precise military terminology: Major G. J. B. Veenhuys replaced Capt. J. Dourlein as commander of Netherlands Marines in Aruba at 0850, 7 January, 1954.

In brief addresses to the Marines of Sabaneta Camp, Captain Dourlein turned over his command to Major Veenhuys and the new commandant accepted. Led by Lt. Colonel J. G. M. Nass, commander of the Marines in the Netherlands Antilles, the three men inspected the troops. The ceremony concluded with the troops passing in review — the last for Capt. Dourlein at Sabaneta Camp and the first for the new commanding officer.

A man with a steep military background, both in service and training, Capt. Dourlein drew from his vast knowledge of handling military personnel to establish a well-knit, efficient unit of Marines at the camp. A strict disciplinarian, he maintained the utmost respect in his men for the service their uniforms represented, the duty they were charged with, the community in which they resided and their superiors. He was well-liked and respected by the men who served under him.

What Capt. Dourlein meant to Aruba is best pointed out in the action taken by the Citizens-Soldiers Contact Committee just about a year ago. At that time word was circulated that Capt. Dourlein was to be transferred. It was the feeling of the Contact Committee members that here was a man we would like to have in Aruba as long as possible. The committee appealed to the Marine commandant and Capt. Dourlein was allowed to extend his command at Sabaneta an additional year.

Both Capt. and Mrs. Dourlein were well-known and popular figures throughout the island both as gracious hosts and desired guests.

On June 11, 1952, Wilhelmina Stadium was filled to capacity with those who had gathered to witness the knighting of Capt. Dourlein when he received the Military Willems Order Fourth Class. He also wears the following decorations: Military Operations, three landings in Timor in 1942; War Service Cross with three stars for the Netherlands invasion in May, 1940; European sea action from 1940 to 1942; and Pacific action from 1942 to 1944; the Indonesia Cross with four stars for action in 1945, 1946, 1947, and 1948; and the Long Service Medal for 24 years Marine service.

He enlisted in the Marines at Rot-

terdam at the age of 16. In 1944, he was promoted to the rank of officer while with the United States Marine Corps. In 1929, when Urbina attacked Curaçao, Capt. Dourlein came to the West Indies where he remained for two years. He left the United States in 1944 after his tour of duty with the U.S. Marine Corps and went to England to enlist Marines. He later returned with them to the United States in order to go to the East Indies. He was wounded in the leg in December, 1947, during the battle of Madura. Following his service in East Java he was stationed as a training officer in the training camp at Volkel. In 1951, he took over as commander of the Sabaneta Camp.

Born in Diepenheim, Province of Overijssel, Holland, Major Veenhuys comes to Aruba following command of the Marines in Surinam and a brief stay in Curaçao. He joined the Marines in December, 1940, during the mobilization of the East Indies. He previously had experience as a reserve officer. In September, 1941, he was appointed lieutenant and carried this rank into the East Java campaigns in March, 1942. Shortly thereafter — on the south coast of East Java — he was taken prisoner.

He was held in various POW camps in the Indies, moved to Singapore, then to Manila. When the liberation of Manila became evident the Japanese moved Major Veenhuys and other prisoners to Hanchu in South Japan, later to Korea and finally Dairen.

When the war ended, Major Veenhuys was sent to Manila where he was charged with transportation arrangements of people who had been in Japanese prison camps. Following his tour of duty as Troop Movement Officer in Manila, he served in Indo-

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S. G. Henriquez, Uno di Promer Empleado, A Muri cu 51 Anja

Segundo Graciano Henriquez, uno di e promer hendenan empleá door di Lago na Aruba, a muri na su cas na Oranjestad dia 4 di Januari.

Cu morto di Sr. Henriquez un persona a bai kende su espirito, esfuerzo y trabao den promer dianan di petroleo na Aruba a yuda traha e fundeshi solido ariba cual Lago ta pará awor.

Sr. Henriquez cu Hendrik Wever, awor cu pension, tabata e dos promer trahadornan cu a worde empleá localmente. Sr. Henriquez a worde empleá 1 di December 1924 como un asistente di maquinista di Invermira, un boto cu tabata usá como remolcador y lancha den haaf; y Sr. Wever tabata captan. Aunke Invermira tabata e promer boto cu motor di diesel na Aruba, Sr. Henriquez tabata un maquinista henteramente competente. Siendo yiu di Aruba el a viaha na otro islanan unda su trabao a trece'le den contacto cu maquina di diesel.

Un poco despues cu Sr. Henriquez a cuminsa traha cu Compania el a bira hefe maquinista. Asina el a bira

e promer empleado Regular y di Staff cu lo ta henteramente responsable pa un pieza di maquinaria complicá.

Despues di anja binti, Invermira a opera for di un waf bieuw situá dilanti di e oficina actual di Receiving & Shipping. E boto remolcador tabata worde usá como un contacto entre e dos bapornan di deposito cu tabata marrá den Haaf di Oranjestad y pa operacionnan manera ta worde haci awor den Haaf di Lago. E dos bapornan den cual petroleo crudo tabata transferí — e bapor Invergary Britanico y e bapor George G. Henry di Estados Unidos — tabata ricibi provisiones, comunicacion, personal y material via Invermira.

Cat Plant's Lights Come Down Early

The Caribbean largest Christmas tree was stripped of its colorful foliage early this year. Although the Cat Plant Christmas tree was man made, nature played a part in its early shedding.

Among other things, the elements took their tolls on the mammoth structure. It all added up to a general inspection at a date earlier than originally planned. The date of the inspection was moved up to Jan. 11. This meant that preparation would have to start before the Twelfth Night date and included in the preparation was the taking down of the Christmas lights.

It is Lago's annual practice to leave all Christmas decorations up until Twelfth Night. While other decorations remained in place until that time, the lights came down Tuesday, Jan. 5 — not because of desire but because of the urgency of the situation.

The inspection is scheduled to take approximately 20 days.

Thrift Foundation Report Shows Increase In Savings

The savings of participants in the Lago Thrift Foundation increased during 1953, according to the Foundation's annual report. Participants' accounts in the Thrift Foundation showed a balance of Fls. 26,679,210.42 at the end of September, 1953, representing an increase of over three million guilders.

At the end of the Foundation's year (September, 1953) there were 6,826 participants in the plan. The average participant had savings of Fls. 3,908. This is an average increase of Fls. 549 over the year.

Of those eligible, 99.4 per cent are participants in the plan. They contributed over three million guilders during the Foundation's 1953 year. To this Lago made regular contributions of over one million guilders plus a special contribution of over two million guilders.

Founder and President of KLM Dies

The announcement was titled "the passing of a great Dutchman." It told the world linked by the vast airline network he had established of the death of Dr. Albert Plesman, president of the Royal Dutch Airlines, Dec. 31 at The Hague. He was 64.

Holland's Eddie Rickenbacher, he first became interested in flying in 1911 — a profession to which he devoted his life. He established himself as one of the world's leading aviation lights during the 34 years he ran the world's oldest airline.

Born in The Hague Sept. 7, 1889, he entered military life after secondary school and was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1911 in the Dutch army. He later served as an observer and then pilot in the Dutch Air Force.

It was in 1918 the idea that later crystallized into the founding of KLM first entered the thinking of the



Dr. Albert Plesman

youthful Plesman. Aircraft was used solely for military purposes prior to 1919. "Why," asked this young Dutch pilot, "couldn't aircraft be used commercially to transport passengers, freight and mail?"

In spite of opposition and prejudice he organized the first Aviation Exhibit. The exhibit aroused tremendous interest through the Netherlands and this facilitated the formation of KLM Oct. 7, 1919. He was first appointed administrator of the new company. Dr. Plesman later became managing director and then president.

The years between the two World Wars were characterized by a number of achievements in which Dr. Plesman's powers as a leader were able to develop freely. Such achievements included the pioneering flights from Holland to Indonesia in the Twenties and the notable flights of the Fokker aircraft "Pelikaan" and

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New Assistant Marine Manager Named



J. E. Stoveken

J. E. Stoveken joined Lago's Marine Department Jan. 1 as assistant Marine manager when he transferred here from the parent company's Transportation and Coordination Department. With 21 years' Esso service, Mr. Stoveken began his career with Esso Shipping where he served in the Shipping Department until he joined the Transportation and Coordination Department at the time of its formation in 1951.

He is married, has two children and is presently engaged in moving his family to Aruba before taking up his new duties the latter part of this month.

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A Backward Glance....

Before 1954 moves quickly onward, let's stop for a moment and take a backward glance at 1953. Month-by-month, the following are interesting highlights gleaned from the pages of the Aruba Esso News:

JANUARY — Dominico Danje, Guillermo Meney and Jose Dabri uncovered well-preserved, clay burial urns of Aruba's early Indian inhabitants. The discovery was made while the men dug for sand and gravel a short distance from Iioiberg Mountain.

President J. J. Horigan threw the switch that set aglow 162 arcs at Wilhelmina Stadium at the dedication of the lights contributed by Lago.

FEBRUARY — The Aruba Esso News came out with a special addition to help raise funds for victims of Holland's worst flood in 500 years.

Over 300 staff and regular employee representatives joined with members of management for the third annual stag barbecue.

MARCH — The USS Tidewater and USS Randall paid official visits to Lago.

The Lago Oil & Transport Co., Ltd., its employees and employee groups contributed Fls. 134,852.91 to the relief of flood sufferers in Europe.

Dr. R. C. Carrell, Medical Department head, was made an officer in the Order of Orange-Nassau. He was decorated by Lt. Gov. L. C. Kwartsz at the dedication of the improved Lago Hospital facilities.

APRIL — Five Lago men were feared lost in a plane crash off the coast of Venezuela. (Four of the men were officially declared dead in June.)

The contract for the building of a replacement for Lago's dispensary was signed by Ernesto Petronia.

Julian P. Penderbton won the "Outstanding Athlete Award" of the 13th Olympiad, the first to be held at night at the Lago Sport Park.

MAY — Lago workers voted to retain the 48-hour work week.

Adeline M. de Vries became the first woman to represent Staff and Regular employees when she was elected to the Lago Commissary Advisory Committee.

The first island-wide Interscholastic Track and Field meet was won by St. Dominicus College of Oranjestad.

JUNE — The Lago Employee Council survived a referendum held to determine if the LEC was to remain as the representative of Staff and Regular employees. Following the referendum, the Council resigned as a body.

The cruise ship Santa Rosa called at Oranjestad harbor for the first time.

JULY — Marciano Angela and Patricio Ras were announced as Allentown scholarship winners at the 11th Lago Vocational School graduation. Ninety-four students received diplomas.

Jack Kramer, Pancho Segura, Ken McGregor and Frank Sedgman, top tennis professionals, played at the Lago Sport Park.

Jacobo Erasmus, Guillermo Giel, Max Croes, G. E. S. Straughn, F. H. Ritveld, B. K. Chand, Dominico Fleming and E. V. Emmanuel were elected to the new LEC.

AUGUST — His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard visited Aruba.

The switch from credit to cash at the two Lago commissaries was announced.

The Pipe Shop football team defeated the Marine Shipyard team 6-3, to win the 1953 inter-department football title.

SEPTEMBER — A one-time commissary adjustment was granted all Staff and Regular employees to assist in the commissary change from credit to cash.

B. I. Viapree of the Mechanical Department won the top CYI capital award.

OCTOBER — The Esso Aruba, made obsolete by larger, faster vessels, ended its 22-year tenure as a link between Bayonne and Aruba.

Three fishermen were rescued by the tug Noord and pilot boat after clinging to their capsized fishing boat for seven hours.

NOVEMBER — Some 8000 people — the largest audience ever attracted by a vocalist — heard Miss Marian Anderson sing two concerts.

Chesterfield defeated Seagrams in the final two out of three series to win the Lago Sport Park A League baseball championship.

The area's newsmen visited Lago and met its top management during the first annual Press Day arranged by the Public Relations Department.

DECEMBER — C. F. Bond of the Mechanical Department won a Fls. 5000 CYI award. It was the largest amount ever awarded under the company suggestion plan.

The Shanghai Chick set the refinery buzzing. The chick was the net result of a commissary egg brought to work by Alvaro C. Gomes. Mr. Gomes placed the egg in his locker in the control room of the Nos. 1 and 2 Cracking Units. He forgot about the egg and three weeks later out popped the Shanghai Chick.

Asistente Nobo Di Gerente di Marina Ta Nombra

J. E. Stoveken a drenta servicio di Departamento di Marina di Lago Januari 1 como Asistente di Gerente di Marina dia cu el a worde transferi aki for di e Departamento di Transportacion y Coordinacion di e compania principal. Cu 21 anja di servicio cu Esso, Sr. Stoveken a cuminsa su carera cu Esso Shipping unda el a traha den Departamento di Trafico te dia cu el a drenta servicio di Departamento di Transportacion y Coordinacion tempo cu el a worde forma na 1951.

El ta casa, tin dos yiu y actualmente ta treciendo su familia na Aruba promer cu tuma encargo di su trabao nobo na fin di e luna aki.

Hazel y Krozendijk ta Bai Cu Pension Maart 1

Charles L. Hazel y Ermitana Krozendijk, cu un total servicio combiná di 41 anja, lo bai cu pension 1 di Maart.

Sr. Hazel su mas di 25 anja di servicio a cuminsa na April 1928 como un peon. Despues al a bira boiler-maker y na December 1928 el a worde transferi pa Utilities como un fireman. Na October 1948 el a haya puesto di Process Helper B y na Juli di e siguiente anja el a worde promové pa Process Helper A. Cu e puesto aki lo e bai cu pension.

Srta. Krozendijk su henter servicio en Lago ta den Laundry unda el a cuminsa na Januari 1938. Desde e fecha di su empleo original el a avanzá door di e varios seccionnan di Laundry y a haya cuatro promocion. Naci na Aruba, el ta planea pa keda biba aki despues cu e bai cu pension.

Kapt. J. Dourlein ta Laga Sabaneta

Comando di Mariniers Holandes na Aruba a worde cambiá den un ceremonia militar elegante pero cortico dia 7 di Jan. na Sabaneta Kamp. E cambio di comando ta marca e promer paso den baimento di un homber kende durante su permanencia aki tabata hopi gustá door di su soldanan y kende tabata un figura gracioso y popular den actividadnan di comunidad.

Bisá den terminologia militar exacto:

Mayor G. J. B. Veenhuys a reemplazá Kapitein J. Dourlein como comandante di Mariniers Holandes na Aruba pa 08:50, Januari 7, 1954.

Den un discurso cortico na Mariniers di Sabaneta Kamp, Kapitein Dourlein a pasa over su comando na Major Veenhuys y e comandant nobo a acepta e comando. Hunto cu Luitenant Kolonel J. G. M. Nass, comandante di Mariniers den Antillas Holandes, e tres oficialnan aki a inspecciona e trupa. E ceremonia a concluí ora e trupanen a tene un parade di lanti e oficialnan — e ultimo parade pa Kapitein Dourlein na Sabaneta Kamp y e di promer pa e comandante nobo.

Kapitein Dourlein, un homber cu un experiencia militar extensivo tanto den servicio como den entrenamento, for di su saber extensivo tocante tratamiento di personal militar, a establece un unidad bon entrená y eficiente di Mariniers na Sabaneta Kamp. Como un homber cu bon disciplina, el a mantene mayor respet den su soldanan pa e servicio cual nan uniform ta representa, e servicio cu cual nan tabata encargá, pa e comunidad den cual nan ta biba y pa nan superiornan. El tabata hopi gustá y respectá door di e soldanan cu tabata sirbi bao di su comando.

Loke Kapitein Dourlein tabata nifica pa Aruba tabata mehor munstrá den e accion cu e Comité di Contacto entre Ciudadano-Solda a tuma mas o menos un anja pasa. Na e tempo ey, tabatin rumor cu Kapitein Dourlein lo worde transferi. Tabata e opinion di miembronan di e Comité di Contacto cu aki tabatin un homber cu nos lo desea di tene na Aruba mas tanto cu por. E Comité a apela na e Comandante di Mariniers y Kapitein Dourlein a worde permiti pa keda un anja mas como comandante na Sabaneta.

Tanto Kapitein Dourlein como Sr. Dourlein tabata figuranan bon conoci y popular ariba benter e isla, tanto como hospedero gracioso y huespednan deseá.

Juni 11, 1952, Wilhelmina Stadion tabata yena completo di esnan cu a reuni pa presencia e conferimento di



WITH A background of troops at attention, Lt. Col. J. G. M. Nass, commander of the Marines in the Netherlands Antilles, extends his wishes to Major G. J. B. Veenhuys for a successful command. He next congratulated Capt. J. Dourlein on completion of a job "well done."

El trupanen pará na atencion banda patras, Lt. Col. J. G. M. Nass, comandante di Mariniers den Antillas Holandes, ta expresa su mehor deseo na Major G. J. B. Veenhuys pa un comando satisfactorio. Despues el a felicita Kapitein J. Dourlein ariba completamento di un trabao "bon haci".

Willems Orde Militar Cuarto Clase na Kapitein Dourlein. Ademá di Willems Orde Militar, Kapitein Dourlein tin e siguiente decoracionnan: Operacion Militar, tres aterizaje na Timor na 1942; Cruz di Servicio di Guerra cu tres strea pa invasion di Holanda na Mei, 1940; accion marítimo den Europa for di 1940 te 1942; y accion den el Pacifico di 1942 te 1944; Cruz di Indonesia cu cuater strea pa accion durante 1945, 1946, 1947 y 1948; y medalla di servicio largo pa 24 anja di servicio den cuerpo di Mariniers.

Na edad di 16 anja el a drenta Cuerpo di Mariniers na Rotterdam. Na 1944, el a worde promoví pa rango di oficial ora el tabata sirbi den United States Marine Corps. Na 1930, ora Urbina a ataca Curaçao, Kapitein Dourlein a bini West Indiá unda el a keda dos onja. Na 1944 el a sali for di Estados Unidos despues di su servicio cu US Marine Corps y a bai Inglatera pa ricibi Mariniers recruitá nobo. Despues el a bolbe cu nan Estados Unidos pa bai Oost Indiá. Na 1947 el a worde heridá den su

pia, durante combate na Madura. Despues di su servicio den Oost Java el a worde stacioná como un oficial di entrenamiento den campo na Volkel. Na 1951 el a tuma over como comandante di Savaneta Kamp.

Naci na Diepenheim, Provincia di Overijssel, Holanda, Major Veenhuys a bini na Aruba despues di tabatin comando di Mariniers na Surinam y un permanencia cortico na Curaçao. El a drenta servicio di Mariniers na December 1940 durante e mobilizacion di Oost Indiá. Anteriormente el tabatin experiencia como oficial di reserva. Na September 1941, el a worde nombrá luitenant y a bai cu e rango aki den campanja di Oost Java na Maart 1942. Un poco tempo despues — na costa zuid di Oost Java — el a worde cogi prisionero.

El a worde tene den varios campo di concentracion di prisionero na India, hibá pa Singapore y despues pa Manila. Dia cu liberacion di Manila a bira evidente, e Japonésnan a hiba Major Veenhuys y otro prisioneronan na Hanchu den Zuid di Japon, despues pa Korea y ultimamente pa Dairen.

Tempo cu guerra a caba, Major Veenhuys a worde mandá pa Manila unda el a worde encargá pa haei arreglacion pa transporta hendenan cu tabata den campo di concentracion Japonés. Despues di viahenan di servicio como Oficial pa Move Trupa na Manila, el a sirbi na Indonesia. Su permanencia aya tabata corto, pero no di ultimo. El a bolbe pa accion militar na Indonesia despues di un permanencia corto na Holanda.

Un biha mas el a worde yamá for di Indonesia y mandá pa Holanda como hefe di personal di Cuerpo di Mariniers na Rotterdam.

Capt. J. Dourlein

(Continued from page 1)

nesia. His stay there was brief, but not final. He returned to military action in Indonesia after a short stay in Holland.

Once again he was pulled out of Indonesia and recalled to Holland as personnel head of the Marine Corps in Rotterdam. In 1952 he was sent to Surinam as commander of the Marines there. This command was discontinued in August, 1953.

Major Veenhuys is a knight in the Order of the Orange-Nassau with the Swords, wears the War Commemorative Cross with two clasps and the Badge of Honor for Order and Peace with three clasps.

Major and Mrs. Veenhuys have two children and will reside in Oranjestad.



WHILE THOUSANDS of men busied themselves with the processing of oil Dec. 31, Instrumentman Antero Dykhoff quietly concentrated on a humanitarian deed. His was the project of repairing a valve on oxygen bottles used for the San Pedro Hospital incubators. The valve was repaired and returned to the hospital — a small deed quietly done in the heart of the world's largest refinery as an aid to the community in which it operates.

MIENTRAS MILES di homber tabata traha den refinamento di azeta dia 31 di December, Instrumentman Antero Dykhoff keto tahata concentrá su mes ariba un acto di humanidad. Su trabao tabata pa drecha un válvula ariba botter di oxygen cu ta worde usá den incubadoranan di San Pedro Hospital. E válvula tabata drechá y mandá back pa e hospital — un acto chikito haci den corazon di refinaria mas grandi di mundo como un ayudo na e comunidad den enal el ta opera.

300th Anniversary Gift Antilles Presents Stained Glass Window To New York City

At ceremonies Dec. 31 in Columbia University's Butler Hall a stained glass window was unveiled. The window was presented to the City of New York on its 300th anniversary as a gift from the Netherlands Antilles.

It was in commemoration of that period in the 17th century when the settlement of Nieuw Amsterdam — later New York City — and the six Netherlands islands were under the authority of Peter Stuyvesant.

In presenting the stained glass window, Dr. W. J. Goslinga, vice-chairman of the NWI Legislative Council, spoke of the historic trade that existed between the Hudson and Caribbean colonies of the 17th century West Indian Company and the trade that exists today between the United States and the Netherlands islands. He also expressed the gratitude of the people of the Netherlands Antilles for the aid and protection received from United States' forces during World War II.

"Our islands are internationally minded," he told the 150 guests at Butler Hall, "and a large number of tourists, mainly from the United States, visit the NWI of which Aruba and Curaçao are often called the shopping centers of the Caribbean area."

In a letter to Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri, signed by Gov. A. A. M. Struyken and Dr. M. F. da Costa Gomez, chairman of the NWI Government Council, the government and people of the Netherlands Antilles expressed their "sincere congratulations and best wishes for the continued prosperity and well-being of the population of New York City."

It was also pointed out in the letter that "the United States and the Netherlands Antilles have important economic relations to which can be attributed much of the prosperity these islands now enjoy."

Landmarks of the six islands of the Netherlands Antilles, a scroll with a historical account and a picture of Peter Stuyvesant make up the design of the stained glass window.

Present at Columbia University's Butler Hall for the ceremonies were Lee Thompson Smith, chairman of the Executive Committee for the anniversary celebration; Baron de Vos van Steenwijk, Netherlands Consul General in New York and Grayson L. Kirk, president of Columbia University, who accepted the gift.

(Historical Note: Peter Stuyvesant was appointed director-general of New Netherlands and the Netherlands West Indies in 1646. In 1647 he sailed from Curaçao to Nieuw Amsterdam (later New York City) where he established residence. He remained there until 1664 and is considered the founder of New York City. During his 18-year tenure in Nieuw Amsterdam, the present City of New York and the six islands of the Netherlands — Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten and Saba — remained together under Stuyvesant's authority.)

Reporte di Thrift Ta Munstra Aumento Den Spaarmento

Placa cu participanten den Lago Trust Foundation ta spaar a aumento durante 1953, segun e reporte anual di e Foundation. Cuentanan di participante den Thrift Foundation a munstra un saldo di Fls. 26,679,210.42 na fin di September 1953, cu ta representa un aumento di mas di tres million florin.

Na fin di e anja di e Foundation (September 1953) tabatin 6,826 participante den e plan. E participante promedio tabatin Fls. 3,908 gespaar. Esaki ta un aumento promedio di Fls. 549 pa e anja.

Di esnan eligible, 99.4 por ciento ta participante den e plan. Nan a contribui mas di tres million florin durante anja 1953 di e Foundation. Na esaki Lago a duna contribucion regular di mas cu un million florin y ademas un contribucion special di mas cu dos million florin.

Fondo di e Foundation cu ta produci entrada ta prestamo na participante y na Home Building Foundation, y placa investá den bonos di Gobierno y placa depositá na banconan na Aruba y Curaçao.

Durante e anja pasá, 6,978 lantamento di placa y 8,472 prestamos a worde haei door di participante. E promedio di lantamento di placa tabata Fls. 412. Di e cantidad di prestamos, 7,571 tabata prestamos regular mientras 901 tabata prestamos ariba termino largo.

J. Erasmus Re-eligí Presidente di LEC

Jacobo Erasmus, Frederick H. Ritveld y Maximo Croes ta e oficialnan di Lago Employee Council pa 1954. Srs. Erasmus y Croes a worde re-eligí pa e puestonan di presidente y secretario, respectivamente. Sr. Ritveld a worde eligí pa e puesto di vice-presidente siguiendo Guillermo Giel.

E eleccion a tuma lugar Jan. 5 despues di e reunion di cambio di Council di cada anja.

Construction Underway On No. 1 and Knock Laboratories Building

The 135 men who work in the No. 1 and Knock Laboratories have been watching with interest the construction of an addition to the building which houses Nos. 2 and 3 Laboratories, for near the end of this year they'll be located in the addition.

Ground for the addition — which is designed to bring all the laboratories under one roof — was broken Dec. 14. The part one-story, part two-story structure is scheduled to be completed by Sept. 6.

The ground floor will contain the Knock Laboratory, the Heavy Oils Testing Section, the Light Oils Testing Section, three offices, a stationery storeroom, bottle washing area, "flash" room, rest rooms and locker facilities.

The second floor, which will extend parallel to the main refinery road, will be above the heavy oils and Knock Laboratory area and will house three offices, storeroom office, steno room, conference room and storeroom.

The offices, conference room, steno room and storeroom office on the second floor plus the offices and "flash" room on the ground floor will be air conditioned.

Provision has been made for the possible construction of a second floor above the Light Oils Testing Section.

The contract for construction of the 17,600 square-foot addition was given to the Aruba Construction Co., Ltd. Its total cost, with additional facilities, is estimated at Fls. 660,000.

Prior to the start of construction Lago removed two agitators and three gas holders and relocated one propane tank and eight utility lines to make room for the addition.

The No. 1 and Knock Laboratories are presently located east of the Main Shops.

Luznan di Cat Plant Ta Baha Tempran

E foyonan di tur color di e arbolito di Pascu mas grandi di Caribe a worde kitá tempran e anja aki. Aunke e arbolito di Pascu di Cat Plant tabata trahá pa man di hende, naturaleza a hunga un papel den kitamento di su foyonan.

Entre otro, elementonan di naturaleza a causa danjo ariba e estructura colosal. Tur esaki a tree e inspeccion general ariba un fecha mas promer cu tabata originalmente planeá. E fecha di inspeccion a worde avanzá pa Jan. 11. Esaki tabata nifica cu preparacion lo mester cuminsa promer cu e anochi di dia 12 di Januari y den e preparacion aki e trabao pa kita e luznan di decoracion pa Pascu ta inclui.

Ta e costumbr tur anja cu Lago ta laga tur decoracion di Pascu te e anochi di Jan. 12. Mientras tur otro decoracionnan ta keda te e fecha ey, e luznan di Cat Plant a worde kitá Diamars, Jan. 5 — no pasobra esaki tabata deseá, pero pa motibo di e urgencia di e situacion.

E inspeccion ta planeá pa tuma mas o menos 20 dia.

Schedule of Paydays

Semi-Monthly Payroll

January 16 - 31 Monday, Feb. 8

Monthly Payroll

January 1 - 31 Tuesday, Feb. 9

S. G. Henriquez, One of Lago's First Employees, Dead at 51

Segundo Graciano Henriquez, one of the first men hired by Lago in Aruba, died at his Oranjestad home Jan. 4.

With Mr. Henriquez's death goes one of the men whose spirit, endeavor and labor in the early days of oil in Aruba helped build the solid foundation upon which Lago now stands.

Mr. Henriquez with Hendrick Wever, now retired, were among the first locally hired men. Mr. Henriquez was employed Dec. 1, 1924, as assistant engineer of the Invernira, a combination tow boat and harbor launch; Mr. Wever as captain. Although the Invernira was the first diesel boat in Aruba, Mr. Henriquez was a fully competent engineer. A native Aruban, he had traveled to other islands where his work brought him in contact with diesel engines.

Shortly after Mr. Henriquez's start with the company he was made chief engineer. He thus became the first Staff and Regular employee to be fully responsible for an intricate piece of machinery.

During the Twenties, the Invernira operated from an old pier located in front of the present Receiving and Shipping office. The tow boat acted as a sea-to-shore contact between the two depot ships tied up in Oranjestad harbor, and operations at what is now Lago Harbor. The two crude transfer ships — the British Invergarry and the United States George G. Henry — received stores, communications personnel, and equipment via the Invernira.

Mr. Henriquez during his 28 years and 11 months of service in the Marine Department was a tradesman third and second class, launchman A, subforeman third class B and A and subforeman B.

Funeral services, held at San Franciscus Church, Oranjestad, were attended by many of his old-time Lago associates.

Baker and Eves Promoted in Marine

Capt. Walter F. Baker and Arthur L. Eves, both 20-year men, received Marine Department promotions Jan. 1. Capt. Baker was promoted to Harbor Operations Division head replacing Capt. H. A. Adamson. Mr. Eves moved up to Personnel Division head, the position formerly held by Capt. Baker.



W. F. Baker A. L. Eves

Capt. Baker was originally employed January, 1933, as a third mate in the lake fleet. He later became assistant deckmaster in the Marine Department and in April, 1946, was promoted to ship inspector of lake tankers and later became shift supervisor in Harbor Operations. In addition, Capt. Baker acted as division head of Harbor Operations along with other acting assignments during an 18-month period. In November, 1953, he was promoted to Personnel Division head. During the period of January, 1933, through April, 1942, Capt. Baker held the posts of second mate, chief mate and master of Lago lake tankers.

Mr. Eves' credited service begins in July, 1933, when he was third officer of the Cheyenne, a tanker operated by the Anglo-American Oil Company in London. He came to Aruba in February, 1934, as an operator third class in the Marine Department. During his Marine Department service he has served as personnel section chief of lake tankers, assistant division head and division head of Personnel.

Two New Year Babies Born At Lago Hospital

With the arrival of the New Year, two Lago families enjoyed another type of arrival — the births of a little boy and little girl.

The Lago Hospital New Year's Day births were a baby boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Felix Hamlet and a baby girl born to Mr. and Mrs. Eloisito M. Werleman. Master Hamlet was the first New Year's birth arriving when 1954 was only four hours and 22 minutes old. The Werleman baby arrived at 2:25 the afternoon of Jan. 1.

Mr. Hamlet is a Lago Commissary employee while Mr. Werleman works in the Mechanical Department — Yard.

Robert Ruben, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isidro Feliciano (Cracking Plant), born Dec. 31 at 5:08 p.m., was the 919th baby born at Lago Hospital during 1953. Last year the obstetric section brought an average of 76 babies a month into the world.

The largest number of births in one month — 97 — was recorded in December. The least productive month was August when 63 babies were born.

Amsterdam University To Lend Books

An agreement between the University of Amsterdam and the Aruba Public Library whereby students residing in Aruba may borrow material from the Dutch university's library through the library here has been completed. Announcement of this arrangement was made by Dr. John Hartog, librarian of the Aruba Public Library.

Students here may borrow any book or bound volume of magazines available at Amsterdam University by sending their request to Dr. Hartog at the Oranjestad library. Dr. Hartog, in turn, will forward the request to Amsterdam.

Hazel, Krozendijk To Retire March 1

Charles L. Hazel and Ermitana Krozendijk, with a combined total of over 41 years' service, will retire March 1.



C. F. Hazel E. Krozendijk

Mr. Hazel's service of over 25 years began in April, 1928, as a laborer. He later became a boiler-maker and in December, 1928, transferred to Utilities as a fireman. In October, 1948, he was made a process helper B and in July of the following year was promoted to process helper A. He will retire from this position.

Miss Krozendijk's entire Lago service is in the Laundry where she began in January, 1938. Since the date of her original employ she advanced through various sections of the Laundry receiving four promotions. Born in Aruba, she plans to remain here following her retirement.



BERTHED AT Lago Harbor before delivery to Creole is this new launch. It has twin screws, two diesel engines rated at 200 hp and room for 18 people plus ample space for personal luggage and tools. The launch will be used to carry personnel from La Salina and Lagunillas to the oil rigs which dot the lake throughout its 100-mile length. At present there are several hundred launches of the same general type in service on Lake Maracaibo.

MARÁ DEN haaf di Lago promer cu e worde entregá na Creole, ta e launch nobo aki. E tin dos chapalet, dos motor di diesel di 200 forza di cabai y tin lugar pa 18 hende y ademas suficiente lugar pa equipaje personal y herment. E launch lo worde usá pa carga personal for di La Salina y Lagunillas pa e torrenan di petroleo cu ta plamá den henter e 100 milja di su largura. Actualmente tin varios cien di launch di e mes tipo general den servicio na Lago Maracaibo.

Sulphur From Oil

new system to convert worthless by-product into valuable basic chemical



SULPHUR PILE at the Acid Plant will gradually be reduced and eventually replenished in smaller quantities by locally made sulphur. Most of the sulphur recovered at Lago will be used directly without first storing it.

MONTON DI AZUFRE na Acid Plant lo worde reduci poco poco y a lo largo lo worde suplementá cu cantidadnan chikito di azufre cu ta worde trahá aki mes. Mayoría di e azufre cu lo worde recobrâ na Lago lo worde usá directamente sin pone'le promer na deposito.

BRING SULPHUR old nurse, that cleanses all pollution and bring me fire that I may purify the house with sulphur." So cried Odysseus, legendary hero of ancient Greece, after he had slain the suitors who pursued his wife Penelope during his long adventures at sea and in faraway lands.

Mrs. Squeers, in stories by Charles Dickens, often dosed Oliver Twist and the other boys at Do-the-boys Hall with sulphur and molasses to "purify both their bodies and their souls."

Speak of the devil and most of us picture a horned creature with a three-pronged spear in his hand breathing fire and brimstone as he roams through the world seeking the ruin of souls.

In these and many other ways sulphur has played a number of roles from earliest times down to the present but its uses have never been as varied as they are now. There is hardly an item manufactured by present day methods that does not require sulphur at some step along the way.

Much of the food we eat could not have been grown without

fertilizers made by using sulphuric acid. The clothes we wear — cotton, linen, rayon, nylon, dacron and, yes, wool — have been treated during their manufacture with a sulphuric acid compound. Rubber tires, electric batteries, soap, matches, leather, the ink and paper with this very page was printed are all processed with the aid of this one compound of sulphur — sulphuric acid.

Some of these products were in use before man began to use sulphur, but not in such quantity or quality. Perhaps that is why some people call sulphur the King of Chemicals.

Sulphuric acid is the most widely used of all substances for the treatments many petroleum products require in refining. At Lago, sulphur is used in a variety of ways, generally in the form of sulphuric acid, but also in the form of other compounds such as sulphur dioxide. Mixed with a semi-finished product sulphuric acid — as the base of various chemical mixtures — acts as a collecting agent for unwanted fractions. These unwanted fractions — along with the sulphuric acid — are drawn off before the product moves on to the next step in its manufacture.

The most important of its uses in Aruba is in treating components of motor gasolines. It is used as a catalyst in making alkylate — the primary base stock in aviation gasolines. Sulphuric acid is used in such widely separated jobs as making naphthenic acid and in purifying recovered water for refinery processes. Sulphur, in the form of sulphur dioxide is used to treat kerosene at the Edeleanu plant.

Pure sulphur has been known for thousands of years in one form or another. Originally it was obtained in small quantities near volcanoes where it was found in its natural form. When burned it gave off a clear blue flame. It also gave off a choking, nauseating smell and it is this smell, occurring in volcanic gases, that made it a folk-lore symbol of the infernal regions beneath the earth. It is from this same gas that nowadays we obtain sulphuric acid.

Gradually, over the centuries, new sources, mainly the two ores pyrites and anhydrite, were discovered and developed. Producing sulphur from pyrites and anhydrite is difficult and expensive and the degree of purity is not as high as with natural sulphur. Until the beginning of the twentieth century, however, these two ores — anhydrite and pyrites — were the main sources of sulphur. Then, in the 1890's large deposits of

natural sulphur were discovered in huge underground "domes" in Texas and Louisiana. A novel method, called the Frasch process, was developed for bringing the sulphur to the surface.

The method is based on the fact that elemental sulphur melts at about 250°F. Wells are drilled into the deposits. Superheated steam is pumped down and the melted sulphur forced up other pipes by compressed air. The sulphur comes to the surface as a hot frothy amber liquid. Cooled in huge vats, it solidifies into nearly pure sulphur. Nowhere else does it occur in this form.

With this cheap, easy-to-use supply of nearly pure sulphur, more and more of the world's industries turned to the U.S. for sulphur. Meanwhile the demand for sulphur zoomed to astronomical proportions as new processes requiring sulphur and sulphuric acid were developed and as world markets for everything expanded enormously.

Unfortunately, the supply is not unlimited, and in 1951 the United States government had to curtail exports and take steps at home to conserve her supplies of this vital mineral. That same year the U.S. produced 95 per cent of all the pure sulphur consumed in the world... a whopping 6-million tons.

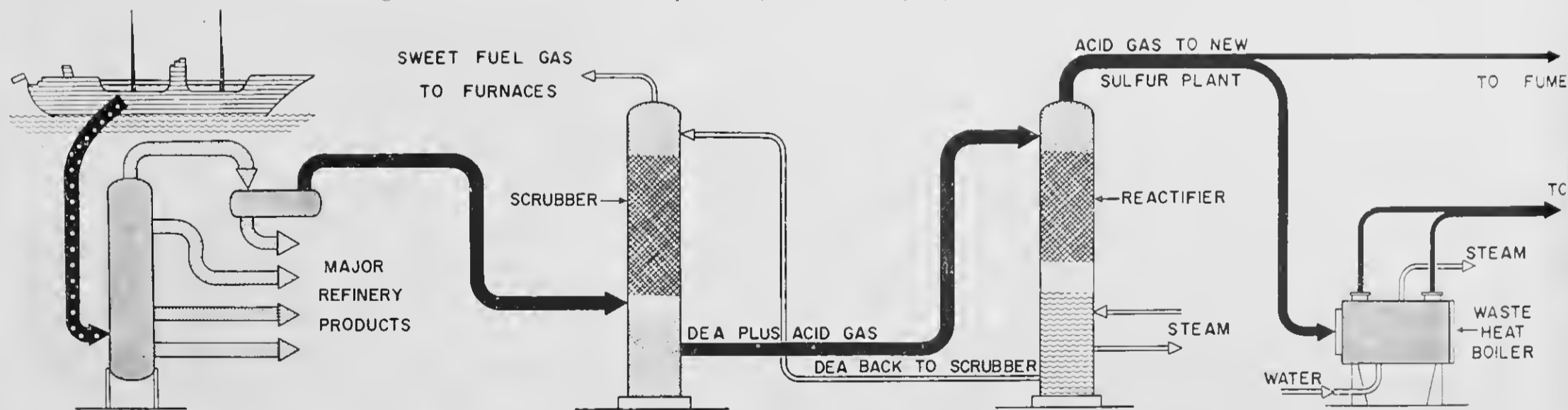
As the U.S. supply was reduced, industries began seeking other sources of sulphur, for — short of completely redesigning their factories and methods — they could not get along without it. Some old users went back to pyrites and anhydrite, others developed new facilities to meet at least part of their demand. The recovery of spent oxides from gas works was stepped up. Used acid was recovered in increasing quantities. Rigid economy was practiced by all consumers.

The situation is still far from satisfactory, but industrial leaders hope that the various steps taken on a world-wide basis — plus the recent discovery of new "domes" in Louisiana — will soon overcome the sulphur shortage.

Until a few years ago it seemed that there was little the oil industry could do to ease the sulphur shortage. The oil industry is a heavy user of sulphur. In 1952, for example, Lago consumed 22,000,000 pounds of raw sulphur plus 400 carboys of imported high quality sulphuric acid containing 230 pounds each.

Lago is able to recover a large part of the acid used in processing oil, but fresh sulphuric acid has to be added to replace the amount that is inevitably used up. Lago makes its own sulphuric acid from imported sulphur and for 25 years has maintained a huge sulphur pile near the Acid Plant for this purpose. So it is that oil literally "eats up" thousands of tons of sulphur each year.

It has long been known that crude petroleum contains sulphur, but until recently the petroleum industry has been



Five Steps To Sulphur: above is a diagram showing the main steps in Lago's new



1: ABSORBED in towers like those at right, sulphur-bearing vapors are separated from refinery gases.

ABSORBÁ den tower manera esnan banda drechi, gasnan cu ta contene azufre ta worde separá for di gasnan di refinaria.

TYPICAL UNIT, left, produces fuel gases containing sulphur-bearing vapors to be processed to extract the sulphur they contain.

PLANTA TIPICO, banda robes, ta produci gas combustible cu ta contene gas di azufre cual ta worde tratá pa saka e azufre cu tin aden.



2: HEATED in a reactifier, the sulphur-bearing vapors are piped to the Acid Plant. Absorbing solution (DEA) is returned to the absorption unit where it is used again and again.

CAYENTÁ den un reactificador e gasnan conteniendo azufre ta worde mandá den tubo pa Acid Plant. Solucion absorbante ta worde mandá hack pa Plant di absorcion.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION, right, is new fuel gas scrubber that will perform the first two steps in the sulphur-recovery process.

BAO CONSTRUCCION; banda drechi, ta e purificador di gas combustible noho cual lo haci e dos promer dos pasonan den e proceso.



matches, leather, soap

swafel, cuero, jabon.



the food we eat.

comida cu nos ta come.



the clothes we wear.

panja cu nos ta bisti

mainly interested in getting rid of it. If sulphur finds its way into engines and machine parts in such products as oil, gasoline, and grease, it can cause corrosion, decrease the effectiveness of tetra-ethyl lead and cause smells that increase sales resistance. (Even in the high-octane gasoline marketplace sulphur is something of a devil!)

Thus, the sulphur in the crude oil brought over from Venezuela has been diligently processed out and discharged with other waste products. The sulphur wasn't recovered because it was cheaper and easier to get it from other sources. Now, with skyrocketing demand and rising prices the situation has changed. Oil can profitably be used as a source of sulphur.

Last month construction began at Lago on a new Fuel Gas Scrubber. When completed it will be part of an extensive array of equipment for the recovery of sulphur from oil. Refining of crude oil results in the production of some gases which cannot be made into saleable products but which are collected and burned as fuel in the furnaces throughout the refinery. These fuel gases contain a considerable amount of hydrogen sulfide.

The process that will be used at Lago for extracting sulphur from fuel gas has five major stages. Fuel gas on its way to the furnaces is "scrubbed" with diethanolamine (DEA) which absorbs the hydrogen sulfide. The diethanolamine solution containing the absorbed hydrogen sulfide is then heated. This releases the hydrogen sulfide. The diethanolamine is collected and pumped back to the absorber where it is used over and over again. The hydrogen sulfide is piped to the Acid Plant area where it will be burned with a controlled amount of air in the Sulphur Plant now under construction.

When the hydrogen sulfide is burned it forms sulphur dioxide which readily combines with some of the hydrogen sulfide still present to form sulphur vapor. When cooled, the vapor becomes nearly pure liquid sulphur.

In addition to the value of the sulphur itself, recovery of sulphur from oil should bring an incidental improvement in the atmosphere because the hydrogen sulfide used in the sulphur recovery process will no longer be burned in refinery furnaces along with the fuel gas.

Any excess hydrogen sulfide not used to make sulphur will be burned in the new fume abatement unit recently installed at the Acid Plant. This unit mixes extremely hot air — 2700°F to 2800°F — with sulphur compounds in a mixing chamber where acid-forming gases are converted to harmless compounds.

Production of sulphur from fuel gas is expected to average 35 tons per day at Lago which should be adequate for normal demands. On occasion, the combined facilities will produce as much as 40 tons per day and the excess sulphur will be stored for use when the sulphur-producing units are down for repairs.

While sulphur still must be removed from petroleum products it is no longer a worthless by-product. Instead, it has become a profitable source of a much needed basic chemical.

Azufre For Di Azeta

TRECE AZUFRE, e remedi bien cu ta limpia tur sociedad, y trece candela pa mi por purifica mi cas cu azufre," asina Odysseus, e héroe legendario di Grecia antiguo a grita, despues cu el a mata e pretendedornan cu a persigui su esposa Penelope durante su aventuranan largo ariba lamá y na teravan lejano.

Sra. Squeers, den storianan di Charles Dickens, varios bez a duna Oliver Twist y e otro muchanan di un club un poco di azufre y stropi como remedi pa "purifica nan culpa y nan alma."

Papia di diahlo y mayoria di nos ta pensa ariba un figura di un criatura cu cacho cu un espada di tres punta den su man cu ta scupi candela y azufre segun e ta camina rond ariba unudo buscando pa ruina almanan.

Asina y den hopi otro manera azufre a hunga un gran papel for di temponan pasá te awor, pero su uso nunca tabata asina variá manera awor. No tin casi ningun articulo trahá segun metodonan di awendia pa cual no tin mester di azufre den su fabricacion.

Hopi di e cuminda cu nos ta come no por a crece sin fertilizadornan den cual tin acido sulfurico. E panja cu nos ta bisti — di catuna, hilo, rayon, nylon, dacon y te hasta di lana — a worde tratá cu un mezela di acido sulfurico con nan fabricacion. Tire di rubber, bateria electrico, habon, swafel, cuero, e ink y papel cu cual e pagina aki mes ta imprentá, tur ta trahá cu e yudanza di e mes mezela di azufre — acido sulfurico.

Algun di e productonan aki tabata na uso promer cu hende a cuminsa usa azufre, pero no den tanto cantidad y calidad. Podiser ta pesey algun hende ta yama azufre e Rey di Quimico.

Acido sulfurico ta e substancia mas tanto usá pa trata hopi producto di petroleo den refinamento. Na Lago, azufre ta worde usá den varios manera, generalmente den forma di acido sulfurico, pero tambe den forma di otro mezela manera "Sulphur Dioxide". Ora e ta mezela cu un otro producto cu no ta completamente refiná, acido sulfurico — como e base di varios mezela quimico — ta traha como un agente pa colecta tur partinan cu no ta deseabel. E partinan aki indescaabel — hunto cu e acido sulfurico — ta worde sacá afor promer cu e producto sigui pa e siguiente paso di su proceso. Su uso mas importante na Aruba ta pa trata componentenan di gasolina pa motor. El ta worde usá como un "catalyst" pa traha "alkylate" — e materia primaria y basico den gasolina pa aviacion. Acido sulfurico ta worde usá den trabanonan tan diferente di otro manera trahamento di acido naftenico y

purificacion di awa recobrará pa uso den refinaria. Azufre, den forma di "sulphur dioxide", ta worde usá pa traha kerosin na Edeleanu Plant.

Azufre puro tabata conoci desde miles di anja den un forma of otro. Originalmente el a worde descubri den cantidad ehikito cerca di volcanu unda el ta worde hayá den su forma natural. Ora e ta kimá, el ta duna un vlam di color licht hlauw. Tambe el ta duna un olor chocante y desagradable, y ta e olor aki cu tin den gasnan di volcanu cu a trece e simbolo folkloristico tocante regionnan infernal bao di tera. Ta for di e mes gas aki cu acido sulfurico ta worde trahá awendia.

Gradualmente, durante siglonan, recursionan nobo, principalmente e dos mineralnan "pyrite" y "anhydrite", a worde descubri y desarollá. Na Inglatera actualmente tin un mina cu ta produci "anhydrite" na un hundura di 600 pia. Inmediatamente ariba e mina tin un planta di acido cu por produci como 100-mil ton di acido sulfurico pa anja.

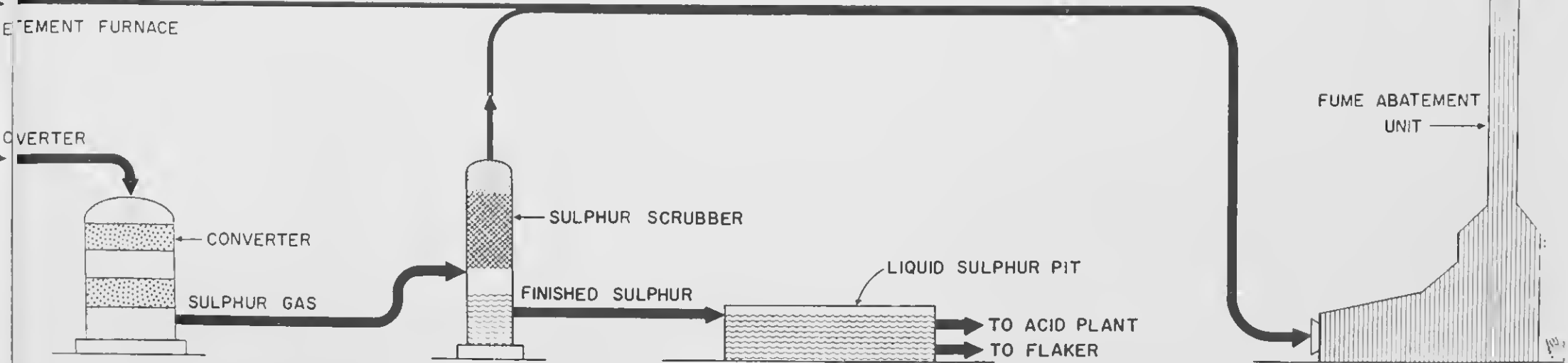
Pa produci azufre for di "anhydrite" e mineral ta worde cayentá cu coke y kalki den un forno cu ta draai. Un gas fuerte yamá "sulphur dioxide" ta worde sacá cu por worde trahá na acido sulfurico. "Pyrites" tin mester di un proceso diferente y mas complicá. E mineral aki ta worde geroost den varios tipo di forno y e acido ta worde extrae for di e gas di "sulphur dioxide" cu ta sali durante combustion.

E proceso di extraccion ta muntra simple ariba papel, pero den practica nan ta dificil y costoso, y e grado di pureza no ta asina halto manera di azufre natural. Te e cuminzamento di Siglo Binti, sin embargo, e dos mineralnan aki — "anhydrite" y "pyrites" — tabata e recursionan principal di azufre. Despues, banda di anja 1890 gran deposito di azufre a worde descubri den "koepelman" bao tera na Texas y Louisiana. Un metodo nobo, yamá proceso Frasch, a worde desarollá pa trece e azufre ariba tera.

E metodo ta basá ariba e hecho cu azufre elemental ta smelt na temperatura di 250°F. Posnan a worde cobá den e depositonan bao tera. Stiem masha cayente ta worde gepomp den nan y e azufre gesmelt ta worde forzá pa bin ariba den otro tubonan door di aire comprimí. E azufre ta bini cayente ariba tera den forma di un liquido cu ta scuma. Friá den baril grandi, e ta bira duro y ta keda casi como azufre puro. Na ningun otro parti el ta worde hayá den e forma aki.

Cu e cantidad di e azufre casi puro disponibel cu ta barata y facil pa uso, mas y mas industrianan di mundo a acidi na

(Continúa na pagina 6)



Sulphur recovery program. Four photographs illustrating typical units are shown below.



3, 4 & 5: BURNED, COOLED AND COLLECTED in various units at the Acid Plant, the recovered sulphur will be used in liquid form to make sulphuric acid. Excess vapors will be converted to harmless compounds in new Fume Abatement Unit whose stack can be seen at extreme right.

KIMÁ, FRIÁ Y COLECTÁ den varios equipo di Acid Plant, e azufre recobrará lo worde usá den forma liquido pa traha acido sulfurico. Gasnan exceso lo worde converti pa mezclanan cu no ta haci danjo den e Equipo pa Reduci Huma cual su schoorsteen por worde mirá mas banda drechi.



Regalo di 300-Aniversario

Antillas Holandes ta Presenta Bentana di Glas Pintá na NYC

Durante ceremonian dia 31 di December den Butler Hall di Universidad di Columbia, un bentana di glas pintá a worde desvelá. E bentana a worde presentá na Ciudad di Nueva York ariba e 300 aniversario di e ciudad como regalo di Antillas Holandes.

E tabata en conmemoracion di e periodo den Siglo 17 cu e colonizacion Nieuw Amsterdam — luego ya Ciudad di Nueva York — y e seis islanan aki Holandes tabata bao gobierno di Peter Stuyvesant.

Presentando e bentana di glas pintá, Dr. W. J. Goslinga, Vice Presidente di Staten, a papia tocante e comercio activo en tabata existi entre Hudson y colonianan di Compania di West Indie den Caribe den Siglo 17 y e comercio cu ta existi awe entre Estados Unidos y e islanan Holandes. Tambe el a expresa gratitud di pueblo di Antillas Holandes pa e yudanza y proteccion ricibi for di fuerza militar di Estados Unidos durante Segundo Guerra Mundial.

"Nos islanan tin sintimentonan internacional", el a bisa e 150 huespedes na Butler Hall, "y un gran cantidad di turista, principalmente for di Estados Unidos, ta bishita Antillas Holandes, di cual Aruba y Curaçao frecuentemente ta worde yamá e centro di compras di territorio di Caribe."

Den un carta na Burgemeester Vincent R. Impellitteri, firmá door di Gobernador A. A. M. Struycken y Dr. M. F. da Costa Gomez, presidente di Cabinet, gobierno y pueblo di Antillas Holandes a expresa nan "sincero felicitacion y mehor deseonan pa e continuo prosperidad y bienestar di e pueblo di Ciudad di Nueva York."

Tambe a worde muntrá den e carta cu "Estados Unidos y Antillas Holandes tin relacionnan economico di importancia, na cual hopi di e prosperidad cu e islanan aki ta goza awor ta debi."

E bentana di glas pinta ta consisti di cierto lugarnan di e seis islanan di Antillas Holandes, un seccion cu un relato historico y un portret di Peter Stuyvesant.

Presente den Butler Hall di Universidad di Columbia pa e ceremonianan tabata Lee Thompson Smith, presidente di e Comité Ejecutivo pa celebra e aniversario; Baron de Vos van Steenwijk, Consul General Holandes na Nueva York y Grayson L. Kirk, presidente di Universidad di Columbia, kende a acepta e regalo.

(Nota Historico: Peter Stuyvesant a worde nombrá director-general di Nueva Holanda y Antillas Holandes na 1646. Na anja 1647 el a bai di Curaçao pa Nieuw Amsterdam (despues yamá Ciudad di Nueva York) unda el a establece su residencia. El a keda aya te 1664 y ta worde considerá e fundador di Ciudad di New York. Durante su 18 anja di permanencia na Nieuw Amsterdam, e ciudad actual di New York y e seis islanan Holandes, Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten y Saba — a keda hunto bao gobierno di Stuyvesant).

RETURN INVITATIONS

Employees whose families have plant tour invitations are asked to return them as soon as possible in order that the Public Relations Department may make tour arrangements.

Construccion Cuminza Ariba Edificio pa No. 1 y Knock Labs

E 135 hombernan cu ta traha den No. 1 & Knock Laboratories ta mirando cu interes e construccion di un adiccion na e edificio den cual Laboratorionan Nos. 2 y 3 ta inclui, como cu na fin di e anja aki nan lo bin traha den e adiccion aki.

Trabao di fundeshi pa e adiccion — cual ta designá pa trece tur e laboratorionan bao un solo dak — a cuminza Dec. 14. E edificio di cual un parti ta worde trahá di un piso y otro parti di dos piso ta planeá pa worde terminá Sept. 6.

E piso abao lo contene Knock Laboratory, Seccion pa test azeta pisá, Seccion pa test azeta lihé, tres oficina, un cuarto di warda articulonan di oficina, un lugar pa laba botter, "flash" room, kamher di sociogo y otro facilidad.

E segundo piso cu lo keda paralel na e camina principal di refinaria, lo worde trahá ariba e espacio unda e Knock Laboratory y seccion pa test azeta pisá ta keda, y lo contene tres oficina, oficina pa deposito, oficina di stenógrafo, cuarto di conferencia y un lugar di deposito.

E oficinanan, cuarto di conferencia, oficina di stenógrafo y oficina di deposito ariba segundo piso y oficinanan y "flash" room di e piso abao lo ta aire-condicionado.

Provision a worde haci pa posible construccion di un segundo piso ariba e Seccion Pa Test Azeta Lihé.

E contract pa construi e adiccion di 17,600 pia cuadrá a worde duná na Aruba Construction Co., Ltd. (Bouwmaatschappij). E costo total, incluyendo facilidatnan adicional, ta calculá na Fls. 660,000.

Promer cu construccion a cuminza Lago a kita dos "agitators" y tres tanki cu ta contene gas y a cambhia lugar di un tanki di "propane" y ocho linja di tubo pa haci lugar pa e adiccion.



OVER 250 people gathered at the Lago Club Jan. 5 to hear the piano concert of Philippa Schuyler, former child prodigy. Miss Schuyler gave three concerts while in Aruba and her renditions of the works of Bach, Scarlatti, Chopin, Beethoven and other composers were enthusiastically received on the three occasions.

MAS DI 250 hende a renni den Lago Club Jan. 5 pa tende e concert di piano di Philippa Schuyler, kende tabata un mucha extraordinaria un tempo. Srta. Schuyler a duna tres concert mientras e tabata na Aruba y e musica di Bach, Scarlatti, Chopin, Beethoven y otro componistanan cu el a toca tabata entusiasmicamente ricibi na tur tres ocasion.

COMMITTEE NOTES

FSAC

E. M. O'Brien, committee chairman, resigned Jan. 1. A. M. De Barros, Esso Dining Hall, replaced Mr. O'Brien.

M. D. Dieken, Accounting Department, who was vice-chairman of the committee is now chairman.

Effective Dec. 6, R. J. Janacek temporarily replaced D. W. Schurch who is acting in a supervisory assignment.

DR

L. Lacle is acting as district representative for Mechanical - Metal Trades during the nine-week vacation period of M. Angela.

LCAC

M. Arends, Mechanical - Electrical, is acting on the committee during the four-week vacation of T. Solognier.

J. Erasmus Re-elected LEC President

Jacobo Erasmus, Frederick H. Ritveld and Maximo Croes are the officers of the Lago Employee Council for 1954. Messrs. Erasmus and Croes were re-elected to the positions of president and secretary, respectively. Mr. Ritveld was elected to the post of vice-president succeeding Guillermo Giel.

The elections took place following the annual Council turnover meeting Jan. 5.

LHAC

B. I. Viapree, Mechanical - Storehouse, started an 80-day vacation Dec. 21, 1953.

EHAC

L. A. Griffith became a permanent member of the committee Dec. 16, 1953, replacing R. L. Johnson who terminated his service with the company.

Sistema Nobo pa Converti Producto Secundario

(Continua di pagina 5)

Estados Unidos pa haya azufre. Entre tanto, demanda pa azufre a subi te yega cantidadnan astronómico segun procesonan nobo pa cual mester di azufre y acido sulfurico a worde desarrollá y segun mercado mundial di tur cos a aumenta enormemente.

Infortunadamente, e cantidad di e producto aki ta limitá, y na 1951 Gobierno di Estados Unidos mester a reduci exportacion di azufre y tuma medida den e pais pa conserva e mineral vital aki. E mes anja, Estados Unidos a produci 95% di tur azufre puro cu ta worde usá ariba henter mundo... un cantidad colosal di 6 million ton.

Segun e cantidad di azufre cu Estados Unidos tabata bende tabata reduci, industrianan a cuminza busca otro medianan pa saca azufre, pasobra — si nan no por cambia nan fabrica y metodonan henteramente — nan no por sigui sin dje. Algun di e industrianan a bolbe usa "pyrites" y "anhydrite", otronan a desarrollá otro facilidatnan pa haya e minimo cantidad di azufre cu nan mester. E recobramiento di "óxidos" cu ta bai perdi for di plantanan di gas a worde aumentá. Acido usá tabata worde recobrá na mas cantidad. Economia severo tabata practica door di tur cu tabata usa azufre. E situacion ainda ta leuw di ta satisfactorio, pero lidernan industrial ta spera cu e varios medianan tumá ariba henter mundo — ademas di e reciente descubrimiento di "koepelnan" nobo na Louisiana — pronto lo vence e scarecá di azufre.

Te algun anja pasá, tabata parece cu industria di azeta por haci masha poco pa alivia e scarecá di azufre. Industria petrolera ta un di e mayor usadornan di azufre. Na 1952, por ehempel, Lago a usa 22,000,000 liber di azufre bruto y ademas 20,000 botter grandi di acido sulfurico di calidad halto cu a worde importá y ta contene 230 liber cada uno. Lago ta na posicion pa recobrá un gran canti-

dad di e acido usá den refinamento di azeta, pero acido sulfurico fresco mester worde agregá pa reemplazá e cantidad cu inevitabilmente ta worde usá. Lago ta traha su mes acido sulfurico for di azufre importá y a mantene un monton grandi di azufre cerca di Acid Plant pa e obheho aki. Asina ta, cu azeta en berdad ta "come" miles di ton di azufre pa anja.

Desde hopi tempo tabata conoci cu petroleo crudo ta contene azufre, pero ta solamente poco tempo pasá cu industria petrolera tabata interesá di sake'le afor. Si azufre drenta den motor y partinan di mashin cu ta usa productonan manera azeta, gasoline y grease, e por causa danjo, reduci e efecto di "tetra-ethyl lead" y causa olor cu ta reduci bende di e producto. (Hasta na mercado di gasolin cu octano halto azufre ta mesos cu un diablo!)

Pesey, e azufre den azeta crudo treci for di Venezuela ta worde refiná y sacá afor y bentá afor hunto cu otro productonan sin valor. E azufre no tabata worde recobrá pasobra e tabata mas barata y facil pa haya for di otro fuente. Avor cu demanda ta asina grandi y prijsnan ta halzando, e situacion a cambia. Avor, azeta por worde usá probechosamente como un fuente pa saca azufre.

Luna pasá construccion a cuminza na Lago ariba un Purificador di Gas Combustible (Fuel Gas). Ora e ta cla, lo e ta parti di un grupo extensivo di instalacion pa saca azufre for di azeta. Refinamento di azeta crudo ta resulta den produccion di algun gas cu no por worde trahá na productonan bendible, pero cu ta worde colectá y kimá como combustible den fornan den refinaria. E gasnan combustible aki ta contene un cantidad considerable di hidrogeno sulfurico.

E proceso cu lo worde usá na Lago pa extrae azufre for di gas combustible ariba su camina pa e forninan ta worde "purificá" cu "diethanolamine" (DEA), cual ta absorba e

hidrogeno sulfurico. E solucion di "diethanolamine" cu ta contene e hidrogeno sulfurico absorbá den dje despues ta worde cayentá. E proceso aki ta saca afor e hidrogeno sulfurico. E "diethanolamine" ta worde recogí y gepomp back pa e "absorber" unda e ta worde usá di nobo atrobe. E hidrogeno sulfurico ta worde mandá den tubo pa Acid Plant unda e ta worde kimá cu un cierto cantidad di aire den Planta di Azufre cu ta bao di construccion awor.

Ora e hidrogeno sulfurico ta worde kimá e ta forma "sulphur dioxide" cual unbez ta mezcla cu un poco di hidrogeno sulfurico ainda presente y ta forma gas sulfurico. Ora e worde friá, e gas ta bira casi azufre liquido puro.

En adiccion na e valor di e azufre mes, sakamento di azufre for di azeta mester por trece un mehoranza incidental den atmosfero, pasobra e hidrogeno sulfurico cu ta worde usá den e proceso pa saca azufre lo no worde kimá mas den forninan di refinaria hunto cu gas combustible.

Cualquier hidrogeno sulfurico di mas cu no ta worde usá pa traha azufre lo worde kimá den e planta nobo pa reduci huma cu a worde recientemente instalá na Acid Plant. E planta aki ta mezcla aire hopi cayente — di 2700°F te 2800°F — cu un mezcla di azufre den un forno unda gasnan di acido ta worde converti na substancianan cu no ta causa danjo.

Produccion di azufre for di gas combustible ta worde sperá di yega 35 ton pa dia na Lago, cual cantidad lo ta suficiente pa demanda normal. Den algun caso, e facilidatnan combiná lo produci te 40 ton pa dia y e azufre exceso lo worde wardá pa worde usá ora e plantanan di azufre ta baha pa reparacion.

Avor cu azufre mester worde saká for di petroleo, e no ta un producto secundario sin balor mas. Al contrario, petroleo a bira un fuente ventahoso di un quimico basico cu ta hopi necesario.



NEARING COMPLETION at the time this picture was taken is this radio antennae, part of a new radio set-up that will connect Lago's Marine Department directly with Creole's Amuay Bay Marine Department. It will be used mostly to contact the Marine Department and the coordinator of crude shipments in Venezuela. At present, Lago is waiting for its transmitter equipment. In the meantime Lago has borrowed a set from Creole.

YEGANDO TERMINACION cu e retrato aki tabata tumá ta e antena di radio aki, cual ta parti di un equipo di radio cu lo conecta Departamento di Marina di Lago directamente cu Departamento di Marina di Creole na Amuay Bay. Mayoría parti el lo worde usá pa tene contacto cu Departamento di Marina y e coordinador di embarcamento di azeta crudo na Venezuela. Awor Lago ta wardando ariba su aparato emisor. Mientras tanto Lago a presta un aparato for di Creole.

International Finances



BOARDS like this in the Colony Commissary advertise butter from Holland and New Zealand, cheese from England and Switzerland, lamb from Australia, salami from Denmark and other imported foods bought through the Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) intensified foreign purchasing program.

BORCHI manera esaki den Colony Commissary ta anuncia manteca di Holanda y Nueva Zelandia, keeshi di Inglaterra y Suissa, carni carner di Australia, salami di Denamarca y otro cuminda importa cumpra door di Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) su programa intensivo di compras.

Parent Company Employs Intricate Trade Pattern

A truck farmer in the Westland sector of Holland stood and watched as his crop of brussels sprouts was trucked away to a freezing plant. A few weeks later a housewife in Aruba served some of these sprouts to her family.

Between the farmer and the housewife lay a trade bridge created by the Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) to span many of the barriers which today impede the flow of international commerce.

This bridge is an integral link in a commercial highway which crosses the borders of 16 countries. Over it travel the goods, services or currencies of equal value which the business interests of these countries must exchange if international trade is to exist.

The bridge was built primarily to enable Jersey affiliates in 'soft currency' countries to pay for essential imports with the coin of the country in which they operate. Its success, however, has also served as an impetus to other business within these countries.

The opportunity to pay for imports from 'hard currency' areas with 'soft currencies' is vital to many of Jersey's affiliates abroad because they operate under government-imposed spending restrictions.

These countries do not have, say, enough American dollars or credits to pay for all the goods they would like to import from the United States. Hence these governments control the use of American dollars and credits they do have to insure the import of essential items and to pay for vital services.

'Hard currency' countries such as the U.S., Venezuela, Canada and Switzerland have sufficient foreign credits to match their spending abroad and do not maintain strict control of foreign currency expenditures.

In order to help Jersey's foreign affiliates surmount the difficulties of foreign exchange, Esso Export Corp. — originally created as a marketing organization — now serves also as a clearinghouse for purchases in the 'hard' and 'soft' currency worlds.

It traded its role as an international trade catalyst by negotiating agreements with dollar-short Great Britain, France and The Netherlands. Under the agreements Jersey affiliates in these countries were enabled to spend a reasonable number of dollars for the purchase of oil from abroad. Esso Export agreed to accept the currency of these countries as part payment and then set about to find ways to convert these currencies back into dollars.

The brussels sprouts are an example of how, in the three years its intensified foreign purchasing program has been in operation, Esso Export has managed to exchange 'soft currencies' for dollars.

The exchange started when Lago sold a load of fuel oil to Esso Export for which it was paid in dollars. Esso Export sold the fuel to Esso Nederland which paid part in dollars and part in guilders.

Esso Export used some of its guilders to buy the brussels sprouts and then sold them to Lago for its commissaries. Lago paid in dollars and thus returned part of Esso Export's original outlay.

This was a relatively simple transaction compared to some made by Esso Export. For instance:

As a marketing agency, Esso Export has customarily supplied Esso Standard of France with crude oil for its Port Jerome refinery. Esso Export must pay dollars to the Jersey affiliate which supplies the crude, but — under the agreement with the government of France — accepts francs as partial payment from Esso Standard.

Recently Esso Export sold a load of crude to the French affiliate and then started converting its francs back into dollars. Esso Export knew Lago needed steel pipe. Through the French concern it bought the pipe from a French mill, shipped the pipe to Aruba and paid the costs with its francs. Lago paid for the pipe in dollars.

Esso Export also knew Lago needed frozen beef for its commissaries. Through its agreement with the French and British governments, Esso Export converted the rest of its francs to pounds with which it purchased the beef in Australia and shipped it to Aruba. Again Lago paid in dollars.

Since the stepped-up buying plan went into effect, Esso Export's headquarters in New York have handled over Fls. 112,800,000 in purchases for Jersey affiliates. It has also seen its primary operation — marketing crude and refined products offered by affiliates for sale outside the countries in which they operate — increase.

An example of the stimulus for-

Greek UN Delegate Was Boxing Day Visitor Here

The Greek delegate to the United Nations and members of his family visited Aruba on Boxing Day accompanied by Greek shipping magnate George Matsos. The prominent visitors were taken on a sight-seeing tour of Aruba by the Marine Department's Emile Cato.

Denis Karayannis, the UN diplomat, was traveling with his wife, Hari, and her mother, Mrs. Maria Venizelos. Mrs. Venizelos is the daughter-in-law of famed Greek statesman Eleutherios Venizelos, former prime minister of Greece.

Mr. Matsos, who was accompanied by his secretary George Caras, is one of the owners of the Republic Marine Corporation on whose ship, the SS Adrias, the party arrived in Aruba from Panama. The Republic Marine Corporation was prominently in the news a few months ago when it was announced that its president, Aristotle Socrates Onassis, had purchased Monte Carlo, the world famous resort casino. Mr. Matsos, as one of the co-owners of the shipping company which operates the Adrias, is a business partner of Mr. Onassis.

Following their brief stay in Aruba which included a side-trip to Caracas, the group boarded a KLM plane for Miami on their way to New York.

Amelink and Meskill Touring United States Vocational Schools

G. Amelink, principal of the Aruba Technical School, and William Meskill, assistant principal of the Lago Vocational School, are currently visiting some of the leading vocational schools in the Eastern area of the United States.

During his trip, approved by the Island Council, Mr. Amelink will make a study of vocational education in the United States. Upon his return to Aruba, Mr. Amelink will cull the material he has gathered for possible use of techniques and principles in the development of the Aruba Technical School.

The three week trip of the two men will take in schools in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Miami. The pair also plan to visit the Metropolitan Vocational School in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on their return.

While in New Jersey, Mr. Meskill will take Mr. Amelink to Esso Standard refineries in Bayonne and Bayway where they will investigate the procedures used by these refineries in working with neighboring schools.

Esso purchasing provides for foreign sales is cited in the case of a South American affiliate which needed cement. Esso Export purchased the cement through Esso Germany which was given a dollar credit.

This enabled Esso Germany to import more 'hard currency' petroleum products. The owner of the cement company, which uses a large amount of heavy diesel oil, for the first time bought some of the fuel from Esso Germany. And the ship which carried the cement bunkered at Lago.

Steel pipe, bought for Lago and other affiliates, is by value the largest single item bought through Esso Export. Second are commissary supplies, many of which also come to Lago.

In a recent month Esso Export negotiated the purchase of Norwegian sardines, Italian tomatoes and Fls. 20,680 of Danish salami. It also handled the buying of Fls. 361,360 of Dutch powdered, condensed and evaporated milk and Fls. 335 of English birdseed.

At the same time it arranged the sale of millions of barrels of crude oil and refined products in the 'soft currency' countries, enabling affiliates in these countries to meet the competition of foreign-owned companies which — dealing exclusively with 'soft currencies' — need not hurdle the trade barriers which Esso Export bridges.

Dos Baby di Anja Nobo A Nace na Lago Hospital

Cu entrada di Anja Nobo, dos familia di Lago a drenta e anja cu un otro elase di alegria — nacemento di un mucha homber y un mucha muher.

E nacementonan ariba Anja Nobo den Lago Hospital tabata un mucha homber di Sr. y Sra. Felix Hamlet y un mucha muher di Sr. y Sra. Eloisito M. Werleman. Señorito Hamlet tabata e promer mucha cu a yega na mundo ora anja 1954 tabata solamente cuatro ora y 22 minuto bieuw. E yiu di Werleman a nace 2'or 25 tramerdia di Januari 1.

Sr. Hamlet ta un empleado di Co-

misario di Lago mientras Sr. Werleman ta traha den Mechanical Department — Yard.

Robert Ruben, yiu homber di Sr. y Sra. Isidro Feliciano (Cracking Plant) a nace na 5:08 p.m. dia 31 di December y tabata di 919 mucha cu a nace na Hospital di Lago durante 1953. Anja pasá seccion obstétrico a yuda trece na mundo un promedio di 76 mucha chikito pa luna.

E cantidad mas grandi di nacemento den un luna — 97 — tabata anotá den luna di December. E luna menos productivo tabata luna di Augustus den cual 63 mucha a nace.

NEW ARRIVALS

December 23
DOROTHAL, Julio - Shipyard: A son, Servilio Miliano.
DE MEY, Catalino G. - Welding: A son.
WINKLAAR, Alfonso M. - Marine Office: A son, Rirov Haem Godfrid.
NICOLAAS, Cornelio I. - Lake Fleet: A son, Patricio Venalio.

December 24
ZIEVINCER, Clemente - TSD Lab No. 2: A daughter.
SERVE, Joseph Mc V. I. - Stewards Service: A daughter, Sonia Rosita.
KELLY, Paulito - Welding: A daughter, Mariana Maria.
GOMEZ, Ovitto - TSD Lab No. 1: A son, Nelson Robert.

December 26
WEBB, Francisco N. - Mech. - Pipe: A son, Willem Richard.
NELSON, Richardson - Electrical: A daughter, Vera Theodora.
RAS, Pedro - Mech. - Boiler: A son, Esteban.
MADURO, Juan A. - TSD Lab No. 1: A son, Esteban.

December 27
FALCONI, Jacobo P. - Mech. - Machine: A son, Erwin Ramiro.
GEERMAN, Alejandro - Rec. & Shipping: A son, Luher Alex.
PUGHE Jr., Earl W. - TSD: A son, Earle Wells III.

December 28
PAESCH, Julio - Shipyard: A daughter, Glenda Elwina.
BERNARD, Frederick A. - Mech. - Carpenter: A son, Dennis Alonzo.
MADURO, Marcelo - Industrial Relations: A son, Angel Rosario.
ANDERSON, Arthur S. - Utilities, PII No. 1: A son, Horace Eugene.
DIRKSZ, Enrique C. - L.O.M.: A son, Erwin.

December 29
HASSELL, Wentworth - Accounting: A son, Dennis Franklin.

December 30
MARCELLIN, Joseph E. - Mech. - Garage: A daughter, Janet Lucinda.

December 31
JAMES, Ange C. E. - Powerhouse No. 1: A daughter, Gloria Maria.
SEMELEER, Ermencio H. - Marine Launches: A daughter, Silvia Filomena.
PETERSON, Ferdinand G. - Colony Maintenance: A daughter, Sylvia Estelita.
TROMP, Thomas D. - Mech. - Garage: A daughter, Yolanda.
GEERMAN, Ignacio - Mech. - Pipe: A son, Serfio.
WERLEMAN, Apolone - Executive: A daughter, Silvestrina.
FELICIANO, Isidro - Cracking: A son, Roberto Ruben.
YANGA, Estifano - Lake Fleet: A daughter, Ela.

January 1
HAMLET, Felix - Colony Commissary: A son, Randolph Filtz Raymond.
WERLEMAN, Eloisito - Mech. - Yard: A daughter, Elisa Agnes.

January 2
SHAVER, Joe M. - Accounting: A son, Neal Meredith.
FLEMING, Louis A. - Mech. - Garage: A daughter, Edna Eudora.
HOPE, Brentnal - Esso Dining Hall: A son, David Dexter.
GEERMAN, Paulus - Mech. - Yard: A daughter, Ida Edita.

Mechanical, Process Announce Boyack, Tomlin Promotions

Robert E. Boyack of the Mechanical Department — Administration and James R. Tomlin of TSD — Process were promoted to group head B positions in Craft Maintenance Engineering, and Finishing Operations, respectively.



R. E. Boyack J. R. Tomlin

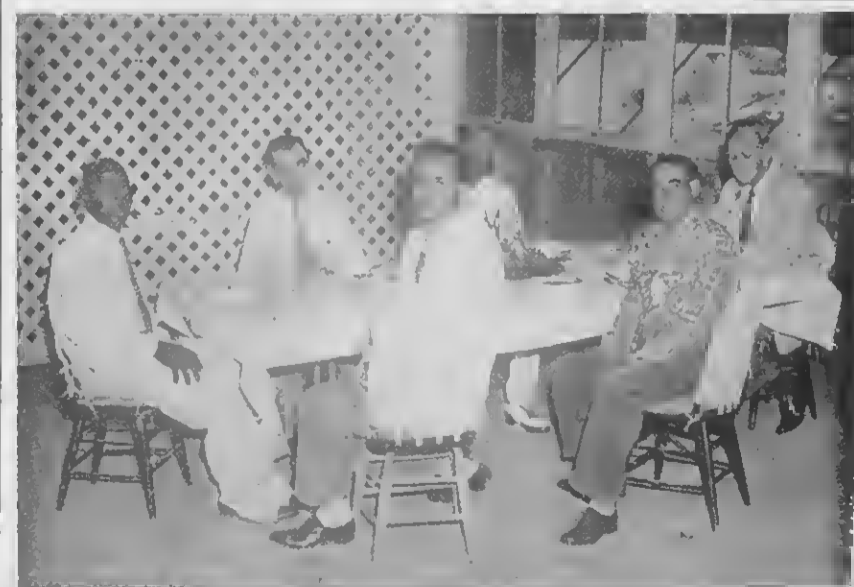
Mr. Boyack's promotion to group head B took effect Jan. 1 He advanced from the position of engineer A. Mr. Boyack started with Lago in January, 1948, as a junior engineer in Mechanical Administration. A year later he was promoted to technical assistant C. In November, 1949, he was advanced to technical assistant B. He then progressed to technical assistant A and engineer A.

Mr. Tomlin started with Lago in May, 1952, as an engineer A (chemical) in TSD — Process. His Jan. 1 promotion to group head B, Finishing Operations, was from this position.

January 4
PETERS, Hanno - Mech. - Welding: A son, Glen Boy Clyde.

January 5
WARNER, Hezekiah A. - Lake Fleet: A daughter, Ursula Yvonne.
LEONARD, Curtis - Cat. & Light Ends: A daughter, Lois Marie.
VAN DER LINDEN, Jacobo - Port Stewards: A daughter, Rosa Mercedes.

January 6
ODUBER, Urbano - Mech. - Pipe: A son, Kelly, Leonardo - Mech. - Welding: A son, Raymundo.



A FINAL FAREWELL was paid to Clarence C. Cremony of Mechanical-Pipe at his retirement luncheon Dec. 31 at the Esso Dining Hall. Mr. Cremony retired Jan. 1 after completing 20 years of company service. Shown (left to right) at the table are Mr. Cremony, J. B. Bruver, V. C. Figaroa, W. Matheson, G. A. Bennett and G. Ernesti.

UN ULTIMO ADIOS a worde duna na Clarence C. Cremony di Mechanical-Pipe na su comida di despedida dia 31 di December na Esso Dining Hall. Sr. Cremony a retira dia promé di Januari despues di a completa 20 anja di servicio cu compania. Munstrá (robez pa drechi) na mesa ta Sr. Cremony, J. B. Bruver, V. C. Figaroa, W. Matheson, G. A. Bennett y G. Ernesti.



The Rabbit and the Monkey

Once upon a time, there lived in the mountains a rabbit and a monkey, who were great friends. One day, as they sat by the roadside hobnobbing together, who should come by but a man with a bamboo pole over his shoulder, and at each end of the pole was a bundle hung to a string. There were plantains in one bundle and sugar in the other.

Said the monkey to the rabbit, "Friend of my heart, do as I shall tell you. Go and sit upon the road in front of that man, and as soon as he sees you, run. He is sure to drop his load and follow. Then I will pick up his load and hide it safely; and when you come back, we will share it together."

No sooner said than done. The rabbit ran, and the man dropped his burden and ran after him, while the monkey, who had been hiding in the tall grass by the wayside, pounced upon the sugar and the plantains, climbed up into a tree, and began to gobble them up at his leisure.

By and by, the man came back, hot and emphysemated, and finding his goods were gone, as well as the rabbit, he bemoaned loudly and went home to be scolded by his wife.

Soon the rabbit came back, too, and began hunting about for his friend the monkey. High and low he searched, and not a trace could he find, till he happened to cast his eyes aloft, and lo and behold, there was Mr. Monkey up in a tree, munching away with every sign of enjoyment.

"Hallo, friend," said he, "come down out of that tree."

"I'm very comfortable here, thank you," said the monkey.

"But where's my share?" asked the rabbit indignantly.

"All gone, all gone," mumbled the monkey, and pelted him with the plantain peel and balls of paper made out of the packets which had held the sugar.

"Why did you stay so long? I got hungry and could not wait any longer."

The rabbit thought his friend was joking, and would not believe it. But it was only too true — the greedy creature had not left a scrap.

"Do you really mean it?" asked the poor rabbit.

"If you don't believe me, come and see," said the monkey, and seizing the rabbit by his long ears, he hauled him up into the tree; and after mocking him, and making great game, he left him there and went away.

Now the rabbit was afraid to jump down from such a height, for fear of breaking his neck, so up in the tree he remained for a long time. Many animals passed under the tree, but none took pity on the rabbit, until at last came an old and foolish rhinoceros, who rubbed his withered hide against the trunk.

"King rhinoceros," said the rabbit, "let me jump down upon your back." The rhinoceros, being a simple creature agreed.

Down came the rabbit with such a thud, that the rhinoceros fell on his stupid old nose, and broke his fat old neck, and died.

The rabbit ran away, and away he ran, until he came to the king's golden throne. By and by, in came the king, and in came the court; all the grondees stood round in their golden robes, glittering with rubies and diamonds, and their swords were girt about their waists. Suddenly they heard a terrific sneeze!

Everybody said, "God bless you," while the king thundered out, "Who has the bad manners to sneeze in the king's presence? Off with his head!"

Another sneeze came. This time, however, everybody was on the watch, and they noticed that the sound came from under the king's golden throne. So they dived in, and lugged out the rabbit, looking more dead than alive.

"All right," said the king, "off

with his head!" The executioner ran to get his sword.

But our friend the rabbit, for all he was frightened, had his wits about him, and sitting up on his hind legs, and putting his two forepaws together, he said respectfully, "O, great king, strike, but hear. If thou wilt send a score of men with me, I will give thee a dead rhinoceros."

The king laughed, and the courtiers laughed loud and long. However, just to see what would come of it, the king gave the rabbit a score of men.

The rabbit led them to the place where the rhinoceros fell on his stupid old nose, and there he lay dead. With great difficulty, the men dragged the rhinoceros home. They were very pleased to get a rhinoceros, because his horn is good for curing many diseases, and the court physician ground his horn into powder and made out of it a most wonderful medicine. And the king was so pleased that he gave the rabbit a fine new coat and a horse to ride on.

So the rabbit put on his coat and got on the back of his horse and rode off. On the way, who should meet him but his friend the monkey. "Hallo!" said the monkey, "where did you get all that finery?" "The king gave it to me," said the rabbit. "And why should the king give all this to a fool like you?" asked the monkey.

The rabbit replied, "I, whom you call a fool, got it by sneezing under the king's golden throne; such a lucky sneeze that the soothsayers prophesied to the king long life and many sons!" Then he rode away.

The monkey fell a-thinking how nice it would be if he could get a fine coat and horse as the rabbit had done. "I can sneeze," thought he. "What if I try my luck?"

So he scampered away, and away he scampered, till he came to the king's palace, and hid himself under the king's golden throne. When the king came in, and all his courtiers, in gorgeous array as before, our monkey underneath the throne sneezed in the most auspicious manner he could contrive.

"Who is that?" thundered the king, glaring about him. "Who has the bad manners to sneeze in the king's presence?" They searched until they found the monkey hidden under the throne, and hauled him out.

"What hast thou, wily tree-climber," asked the king, "that I should not bid the executioner cut off thy head?"

The monkey had no answer ready. At last he said, "O, king, I have some plantain peel and pellets of paper." But the king was angry at this, and the greedy monkey was led away, and his head cut off.

WANTED:

Correspondents

Samuel Chung of British Guiana is looking for persons in Aruba with a yen to exchange. The items Mr. Chung would like to exchange are letters, stamps, magazines, newspapers and photographs.

If you would like a pen pal in British Guiana who promises to "reply to all letter promptly," write to Mr. Chung at 16 New Street, New Amsterdam, Berbice, British Guiana.

G. F. Kervel Sends Greetings from Korea

Christmas and New Year's greetings were recently received from Gerardus F. Kervel stationed in Korea with the United States Army. The former TSD — Engineering draftsman left Lago in April, 1951, for military service. He started here in December, 1948. Now a citizen of the United States, he was born in Holland and resided in Oranjestad while in Aruba. He plans to visit Aruba in July.

Dr. Albert Plesman

(Continued from page 1)

"Snip" to Indonesia (1933) and the West Indies (1934), respectively, as well as the triumph of the DC-2 "Civver" in the London—Melbourne air race in 1934.

Thanks to Dr. Plesman's insight and knowledge of aviation, in those days KLM set the lead in many technical aspects of air transport. The close personal cooperation with Anthony Fokker, the famous Dutch aircraft constructor, dates from that period, and after 1934 there was also close contact with the leaders of the American aircraft industry. It was also through his initiative that in 1922 KLM became the first airline in the world to open a special booking office for air travel.

During the German occupation Plesman was imprisoned at Scheveningen from May, 1941, until April, 1942, after which he was released and exiled in Twente, in eastern Holland. There he worked out the plans for the reconstruction of his company, and when the Twente region was liberated by the Allies he immediately set off to the United States via south Holland and England. To everybody's astonishment — for the war had not yet ended — he managed to buy 14 Skymasters for his company. Within a year his aircraft were already flying to many ports of the world.

Under his inspiring leadership, KLM which began in 1919 with a staff of 12, has expanded into a company employing 13,545 employees and operating a 131,850-mile network of air routes linking 102 cities in 67 countries. The KLM fleet comprises almost 90 modern aircraft.

A few of the awards conferred upon Dr. Plesman follow: Knight in the Order Dannebrog, Denmark; Knight in the Order of the Netherlands Lions; Commander in the Order of the White Lion, Czechoslovakia; Commander in the Order of Leopold II, Belgium; Grand Officer in the Order of the Royal Phoenix, Greece; Honorary doctor's degree from the Technological University of Delft, Holland; Commander in the Order of Nicham-Iftikhar, Tunis; Commander in the Order of the Crown, Belgium; Commander in the Order of Orange Nassau, Holland; Commander in the Order of Vasu, Sweden.

Financianan Internacional

Madre Compania Ta Usa Proceso di Trabao Complica

Un cunucero den sector Westland di Holanda tabata pará ta wauk mientras su cosecha di berdura tabata worde hibá ariba un truck pa un planta di vries. Algun siman despues un senjora di cas na Aruba a sirbi algun di e berdura na su familia.

Entre e cunucero y e senjora di cas tin un brug comercial creá door di Standard Oil Co. (N.J.) pa elimina hopi di e strobacianan cu awendia ta causa un tardanza den comercio internacional.

E brug aki ta un conexon solido den un caretera comercial cu ta cruza fronteranan di 16 pais. Ariba dje ta pasa e mercaderianan, servicionan of moneda di valor igual cu interesnan comercial di e paisnan aki mester intercambia pa mantene comercio internacional.

E brug a worde trahá primeramente pa yuda afiliadonan di Jersey den paisnan di 'moneda suave' paga pa importe esencial cu moneda di e pais den cual nan ta opera. Su éxito, sin embargo, tambe a sirbi como un incentivo na otro negociacion den e paisnan aki.

E oportunidad pa paga pa importe di paisnan cu 'moneda duro' cu 'moneda suave' ta vital pa hopi afiliadonan di Jersey den estrarheria pa motibu cu nan ta opera hoo restriccionnan di gasta placa prescribi door di gobierno.

E paisnan aki, por ehemplo, no tin suficiente dollar of credito pa paga tur e mercaderia cu nan kier importa for di Estados Unidos. Peseu e gobiernonan aki ta controla uso di dollar Americano y credito cu nan tin pa asegura importacion di articulonnan esencial y pa paga servicionan vital.

Paisnan cu 'moneda duro' manera Estados Unidos, Venezuela, Canada y Suiza tin suficiente credito estrarhera pa cubri nan gastonan y no ta mantene control strieto di gastonan di moneda estrarhero.

Pa yuda afiliadonan di Jersey enfrenta e dificultadnan di moneda estrarhero, Esso Export Corp. — originalmente estableci como un organizacion pa vende productionan — awor ta haci usa tambe como un "clearing-house" pa compras den paisnan di moneda 'suave' y 'duro'.

El a cuminsa su rol como un entidad comercial internacional negociando combenionan cu Gran Bretaña, Francia y Holanda, paisnan cu tin un scarcedad di dollar Americano. Segun e combenionan afiliadonan di Jersey den e paisnan aki por gasta un cantidad razonable di dollar pa compra azeta pafor. Esso Export a combini pa acepta moneda di e paisnan aki como pago parcial y despues a procede buscando medianan pa bolbe cambia e 'moneda suave' den dollar.

E berduranan ta un ehemplo di com, durante e tres añanan cu e programa intensivo di compras estrarhero ta traha, Esso Export a logra pa cambia 'moneda suave' pa dollar.

E cambio a cuminsa ora Lago a bende un carga di fuel oil cu Esso Export pa cual Lago a worde pagá

na dollar. Esso Export a bende e fuel cu Esso Nederland cu a paga parcialmente den dollar y parcialmente den florin.

Esso Export a usa un parti di su florinnan pa compra e berdura y despues a bende nan cu Lago pa su comisarionan. Lago a paga na dollar y usina a doblbe un parti di e moneda original di Esso Export.

Esaki tabata un transaccion relativamente simple compará cu algun otro cu Esso Export ta haci. Por ehemplo:

Como un institucion di bende, Esso Export tin costumber di entrega Esso Standard di Francia azeta crudo pa su refineria na Port Jerome. Esso Export mester paga dollar na e afiliado di Jersey cu ta entrega e crudo, pero — segun e combenio cu gobierno di Francia — e ta acepta francas como pago parcial for di Esso Standard.

Recientemente Esso Export a bende un carga di crudo cu e afiliado Frances y despues a cuminsa converti su francas den dollar. Esso Export tabata sabi cu Lago tin mester di tubo di staal. Door di e entidad Frances el a compra e tubo for di un fabrica Frances, barea e tubo pa Aruba y a paga e costo cu su francas. Lago a paga den dollar pa e tubo.

Esso Export tabata sabi tambe cu Lago tabatin mester di carni gevieria pa su comisarionan. Door di su combenio cu gobiernonan Ingles y Frances, Esso Export a converti resto di su francas den libra esterlina cu cual el a compra e carni na Australia y a barkele pa Aruba. Atrabe Lago a paga cu dollar.

Desde cu e plan acelerá di compras a cuminsa traha, oficina mayor di Esso Export na New York a trata mas cu Fls. 112,809,000 den compras pa afiliadonan di Jersey. E procedimiento aki tambe a causa un aumento di negocio primario di Esso Export — esta bendemiento di cruda y productionan refiná entregá door di afiliadonan di Jersey pafor di e paisnan den cual nan ta opera.

Un ehemplo di estimulo cu compras estrarhero ta duna na bende estrarhero ta citá den caso di un afiliado Sur Americano cu tabatin mester di cement. Esso Export a compra e cement pa medio di Esso Germany cu a haya un credito di dollar.

Esaki a pone Esso Germany den un posicion pa importa mas petroleo di paisnan cu 'moneda duro'. Donje di e compania di cement, cu ta usa un cantidad grandi di azeta diesel, pa di promer vez a compra algun di e combustible aki for di Esso Germany. Y e bapor cu a transporta e cement a bunker na Lago.



MARIE C. MARUCHEAU of the Laundry and Clarence C. Cremony of Mechanical — Pipe retired the first of this year. Their combined services totalled 35 years. Miss Maruchean was presented a gift by Miss Virginia Barnes (left) on behalf of Laundry workers. She also received a bouquet of flowers from E. F. Keesler (right). Mr. Cremony, who worked in the Pipe Shop for 20 years was presented a gift by J. B. Bruever from work associates.

MARIE C. MARUCHEAU of Laundry and Clarence C. Cremony of Mechanical — Pipe a hai cu pension promer dia di anja. Nan servicio combiná ta yega un total di 35 anja. Srta. Maruchean a worde presentá un regalo door di Srta. Virginia Barnes (handa robes) na nomber di trahadornan di Laundry. Tambe el a ricibi un bouquet di flor di E. F. Keesler (banda drechi). Sr. Cremony, kende tabata traha den Pipe Shop durante 20 anja, a worde presentá un regalo door di J. B. Bruever di su companjeronan di trabao.